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58TH CONGRESS, }  
3d Session. }

SENATE.

{ REPORT  
{ No. 4397.

23

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1905.

## PROCEEDINGS

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

FORMAL PRESENTATION OF A REPRODUCTION

OF A

## BUST OF WASHINGTON

BY

CERTAIN CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

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MARCH 3, 1905.—Submitted by Mr. WETMORE, from the Joint Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed (in accordance with the joint resolution (S. Res. 36) of April 28, 1904).

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PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FORMAL  
PRESENTATION OF A REPRODUCTION OF A BUST  
OF WASHINGTON BY CERTAIN CITIZENS OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

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The Joint Committee on the Library beg leave to report that, in obedience to the instructions contained in the joint resolution of Congress approved April 28, 1904, the bronze bust of Washington presented to the Congress of the United States by the Count de Rochambeau, Marquis de Lafayette, Marquis de Grasse, Mr. Henry Jouin, and other citizens of France, was placed in a conspicuous position in the Rotunda of the Capitol.

After conference with His Excellency Mr. J. J. Jusserand, the French ambassador, the 22d of February, 1905, Washington's Birthday, was selected as the most appropriate occasion for its formal presentation.

Shortly before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the French ambassador and Madame Jusserand were received at the central east entrance to the Capitol by the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, Hon. George Peabody Wetmore, and the chairman of the House Committee on the Library, Hon. James T. McCleary, and conducted to the room of the Library Committee of the Senate, where were assembled the other members of the Joint Committee, consisting of Hon. Henry C. Hansbrough, Hon. John F. Dryden, Hon. William A. Clark, and Hon. Arthur P. Gorman, on the part of the Senate, and Hon. Samuel W. McCall, Hon. James P. Conner, Hon. James D. Richardson, and Hon. William M. Howard, on the part of the House of Representatives.

## CEREMONIES IN THE ROTUNDA.

The party then proceeded to the Rotunda, where they were received by the President pro tempore of the Senate, Hon. William P. Frye, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, and the Vice-President-elect, Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks. In the Rotunda were assembled many Senators, Representatives, and citizens.

The bust was appropriately draped, the American and French flags being used for that purpose.

By invitation of the Joint Committee, Madame Jusserand pulled the cord, the flags moved gracefully apart, and the bust was revealed. For a moment the large assemblage gazed intently at the noble features of WASHINGTON, and then spontaneously burst into hearty applause, which seemed an expression of affection for the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, approval of the work of the artist, and appreciation of the spirit of good will on the part of France which prompted the gift.

Stepping forward, Ambassador Jusserand placed in the bronze receptacle on the front of the stela a handsomely bound book, saying—

By order of my Government, and in accordance with the wish of the subscribers, I place within this statue the book which contains the records concerning the gift now offered to Congress, in token of the enduring friendship of France for America.

On the completion of this ceremony the official party, preceded by a platoon of Capitol police and headed by the Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and the House of Representatives, moved in procession to the room of the President of the United States in the Senate wing of the Capitol, where were assembled a number of Senators, Representatives, and invited guests, including several ladies.

The President pro tempore of the Senate took his seat as presiding officer, the Speaker of the House occupying the chair on his left.

As a fitting introduction to the formal addresses of the occasion, Senator Wetmore read the joint resolution of Congress under which the exercises were being conducted, saying:

Mr. President of the Senate, Mr. Speaker, Your Excellency: The President of the United States on April 28, 1904, approved the following joint resolution:

JOINT RESOLUTION Accepting a reproduction of the bust of WASHINGTON from certain citizens of the Republic of France, and tendering the thanks of Congress to the donors therefor.

Whereas Count de Rochambeau, Marquis de Lafayette, Marquis de Grasse, Mr. Henry Jouin, and other citizens of France, have tendered to the Government of the United States a reproduction of the bust of WASHINGTON, by David d'Angers, which was destroyed in the fire at the Capitol in 1851, to be placed in the Capitol of the United States: Therefore,

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That said gift is hereby accepted in the name of the people of the United States, and the thanks of Congress are tendered to the donors therefor.

SEC. 2. That the Joint Committee on the Library are hereby instructed to make arrangements for the formal presentation of said gift to Congress, on a day to be hereafter fixed by said committee, and that said committee shall cause said bust to be placed in an appropriate and conspicuous place in the Capitol building.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of State be directed to transmit a copy of this joint resolution to the donors, through the Government of the French Republic.

## PRESENTATION OF THE BUST.

His excellency the French ambassador, Mr. Jusserand, made formal presentation of the bust in the following address:

Mr. President of the Senate, Mr. Speaker, gentlemen of the Joint Committee on the Library, Senators and Representatives: A great nation never forgets the great deeds and great examples of its ancestors; and no man indeed, in any country, better deserves grateful remembrance than GEORGE WASHINGTON. He was, in truth, a providential man; no other of your many great men would have been able to do so well what he did; and he, appearing at any other period of your history, would not have proved such a useful citizen. He would not, perhaps, have fulfilled Lincoln's task so well; but he fulfilled WASHINGTON's, the noblest that could be imagined. The noblest, for the question was one then of life or death; the question was to know whether the attempted Revolution would prove the cradle or the grave of American liberty.

For his mighty task he had all the needed and rarely united qualities—patience which was not inaction, readiness and fortitude which were not temerity, calmness which was not indifference, kindness which was not weakness; far above all the rest, his soundness of heart, of mind, of sense. And this soundness of judgment taught him that there are occasions when one can never be patient enough, and others when one can never be bold enough. Some of his moves are among the boldest on record, as when, at such an early date as the 1st of August, 1774, he declared himself ready to raise 20,000 men, to equip them, and lead them to the rescue of Boston, a move which decided his fate and, in a measure, the fate of his country.

We have in France the same feeling that you have for the great and good citizens of the past; and in this worship is

included more than one American, GEORGE WASHINGTON being foremost among them. French admiration began at once and never ceased; and it led France to do two things for him and for America—two things which she was the only country in the world to do.

With her natural sympathy for those who suffer, for those who are threatened in their just rights, to offer her alliance France chose one of the gloomiest moments in the war of Independence. The alliance was not concluded after one of those brilliant exploits which denote an easy and glorious termination; it was concluded when WASHINGTON and his army were at Valley Forge.

And we did another thing which I believe we were alone in doing, and which shows as well at least as anything else the true sentiment of France for WASHINGTON and America. When the great citizen died France went into mourning for ten days, as if the noblest of her own national heroes had died; for ten days the flags of the Republic were veiled with crape throughout the country. A ceremony was held at the Invalides, and the most eloquent of our speakers, Fontanes, delivered the funeral oration on the warrior who had made his country free.

We meet again to-day, his birthday, to honor his memory; and it is my great privilege, acting upon the orders of my Government, to present to Congress the bust of the founder of this Republic.

When the Rochambeau mission came, three years ago, receiving from the United States a never-to-be-forgotten welcome, the warmest friends of America in France, and especially the members of the mission, desired to send to this country a token of their gratitude.

They thought they could do no better than to replace the work of art sent seventy-five years before to America, and offered to Congress by public subscription, to show how was preserved the old friendly feeling for the United States. The bust was the work of David d'Angers, the famous sculptor and patriot, who, with his friend Lafayette at his elbow, had tried to represent the WASHINGTON of heroic days, the leader of men and armies, the one who had fought and won the day.

The work was destroyed in the fire at the Capitol on the 24th of December, 1851. When the news reached Europe, the patriot-artist was in exile. Alluding to his usual walks on the Ostend pier, he wrote in his notebook:

Many names are inscribed on the wooden railings of the pier. A boat, driven by the storm, has broken part of the woodwork upon which so many idlers had engraved their names, thinking they would remain there for ages; and now the wood will be used to boil the pot of fishermen's wives. Glory does not last. I was reading yesterday in an American paper a description of the fire at the Capitol Library. My bust of WASHINGTON is destroyed. What a perishable thing is a name; be it engraved on marble or bronze, it is rubbed off by the passing of centuries; one alone remains, that of humanity.

The name of humanity remains, and other names remain, too; those which are not only engraved on bronze or marble, but in men's hearts. Such a name is WASHINGTON's, to be cherished as long as lasts humanity itself.

It was recently ascertained that the original model of David's work still existed at Angers. A subscription was started and as soon closed as opened; at the head of the list figure the representatives of the families whose name is best associated with the great events in WASHINGTON's career: Lafayette, Rochambeau, De Grasse. The bust was placed in the hands of my Government for presentation and accepted by your joint resolution of last year.

And now, acting upon the instructions I received, on this solemn birthday anniversary, I formally offer it to you, gentlemen. Forever, now, I hope, the august face of the great citizen will be harbored in your Capitol. His mild and stern eye will see, from year to year, pass by the ever-renewed flood of a more and more remote and powerful posterity.

May this posterity, whatever be the distance in time, remain near to the great ancestor, by their principles, their faith in liberty, their nobleness of purpose, and, if I may add a personal wish, by their friendly feeling for friendly France. [Applause.]

ACCEPTANCE FOR THE SENATE.

Speaking for the Senate of the United States, Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island, said:

Your excellency: As chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, the agreeable duty rests upon me of receiving, on the part of the Senate, for the Congress of the United States, at your hands this bust of WASHINGTON, fashioned from the original model deposited in the museum at Angers by the sculptor, David, together with a marble stela on which it rests, the gift of certain Frenchmen "who have ties of family or friendship binding them to the American nation."

I also count myself fortunate, as a representative of the State of Rhode Island, that I have a part in this ceremony expressive of the continued regard of citizens of France, for it was off the coast of that State that the naval and military forces of France in 1780, under de Ternay and Rochambeau, arrived and entered the harbor of Newport, bringing assistance to the American colonies in their struggle for independence. It was there that Admiral de Ternay died shortly afterwards, and was buried in the quiet churchyard of a Protestant church, a part of which was set apart and consecrated according to the rites of the

Roman Catholic Church for his burial, and over his remains was placed, five years later, by order of his King, a monument to his memory.

The Marquis de Noailles, the French minister to the United States, during a summer's residence at Newport, noticed that this monument was falling to decay, had it restored, the inscription recut, and for future preservation obtained permission to have it transferred to the interior of the church edifice. He also placed a granite slab suitably inscribed over the grave.

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, in introducing a bill in the Senate of the United States, in 1873, to reimburse the French minister for his outlay, stated:

It may be proper, although it is not necessary, to say that I propose this resolution wholly without the knowledge of the Marquis de Noailles. It seems manifestly improper that the country should permit this pious duty to be performed—I will not say by a stranger, for the kinsmen of Lafayette can not be a stranger in America—but by any individual or by any other government.

On this same grave in 1902 the delegation from France to the unveiling of the statue of Rochambeau on a visit to Newport laid a wreath.

This bust is not the first example of the work of David, eminent sculptor, patriot, and ardent republican, which has belonged to the United States, for in 1823 and 1829 busts of WASHINGTON and Lafayette were given—of WASHINGTON by citizens of France as the result of a national subscription and of Lafayette by the sculptor himself.

The records of Congress afford no information in regard to the first of these gifts, nor have examinations of the records of the custom-houses of Georgetown, in this District, or at New York, or of books or newspapers in the Library of Congress yielded better results. It is not even certain whether this bust

was of bronze or marble. Of the second of these gifts the records are interesting and in part consist of a letter from President John Quincy Adams transmitting a letter from David, addressed to him, in which there is a reference to the previous gift—the bust of WASHINGTON.

David writes:

I have executed a bust of Lafayette. I could have wished to have raised a statue to him; not for his benefit, for he does not require it, but for ourselves, who feel so ardently the desire to express the love and admiration with which he inspires us.

The whole youth of France envy both the youth and old age of him whose resemblance I send you. \* \* \*

It is in the name of this youth of France, anxious to imitate whatever is generous and great, that I present to you the work on which I have bestowed much time and labor.

I could have wished it had been more worthy of the subject—more worthy of the place I desire it should occupy. Yes, sir; I could wish that the bust of our brave General, of our illustrious deputy, might be set up in the Hall of Congress, near the monument erected to WASHINGTON; the son by the side of the father, or, rather, that the two *brothers* in arms, the two companions in victory, the two men of order and of law, should not be more separated in our admiration than they were in their wishes and in their perils.

Both of these busts were destroyed in the fire which consumed the Library of Congress in 1851, then occupying a part of this Capitol.

By a strange coincidence, at the time French citizens in 1903 were uniting for the purpose of offering a bronze bust of WASHINGTON, modeled on the original mold, the Congress of the United States was also considering the purchase of a marble replica of the bust of Lafayette, by David, executed for Mr. Charles Manigault, of Charleston, S. C., which has since been acquired.

The following extract from the journal of Mr. Manigault gives an account of the circumstances which led him to commission David to make for him the replica of the Lafayette bust:

General Lafayette, among other things of interest shown us here, placed in our hands the ponderous key of the bastille. \* \* \*

A bust of Lafayette engrossed our interest, having inscriptions on it relating to our country (which inscriptions I will copy below), as seen also on my bust of the General. On inquiring of whom, respecting the artist, he informed us that it was the work of a distinguished young sculptor of Paris, named David, and that he, the General, "sent the original of this bust as a present to the United States Government," and that it is now in Washington.<sup>a</sup>

On taking leave of our kind friends at La Grange, General Lafayette gave me a letter to David, and I engaged him to make a similar bust for me. From patriotic feelings, the old General and the sculptor had these busts made of French marble from the quarry near Bordeaux, though it be not of so fine and bright a grain as the marble of Italy.

Thus Congress, after a period of more than fifty years, will again have in its possession replicas of the busts of WASHINGTON and Lafayette by David d'Angers.

In receiving from you to-day, Mr. Ambassador, the anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON, this beautiful and impressive work of art, given as a token of good will on the part of certain of your countrymen, may we not invoke the blessings of God on France and on the United States, and express the hope that under His guidance these two great nations, these sister republics, may be exemplars and leaders before the world of moderation, of justice, and of peace. [Applause.]

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<sup>a</sup> The original bust of Lafayette was not presented to Congress by Lafayette, but by David. (See David's letter in footnote on page 33.)

ACCEPTANCE FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaking for the House of Representatives, Representative McCLEARY, of Minnesota, said:

Mr. President of the Senate, Mr. Speaker of the House, Mr. Ambassador, Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am embarrassed by the fact that the Ambassador of France and the Senator from Rhode Island have practically covered the ground I had in mind to cover. But they have presented the matter so admirably that I am well content on that score.

As I stand here a thought occurs to me. Before me on one wall of the room is a great mirror. Behind me on the opposite wall is another. Above me is a large cluster of electric lights. Looking into the mirror before me I see what seems to be a long corridor, brightly lighted throughout its entire length. How suggestive of WASHINGTON and his services to his country! It is almost two hundred years since he was born, and yet we love to honor his name to-day, realizing that our national pathway through the centuries has been kept straight and been illumed by his work and his wisdom.

WASHINGTON's fame is its own embarrassment. His greatness is almost awesome, his goodness almost discouraging. We think of him almost as of a statue of chaste marble on the side of a cathedral. We feel as though he had been without blood and without passions. He impresses us as being more than human. And so we almost welcome anything that brings him within our feeling of kinship. He is one of the few men about whom even good people welcome glimpses that indicate human limitations.

Though we know that he strongly disapproved of profanity, we are almost glad that in righteous indignation at

Monmouth he swore roundly at Gen. Charles Lee, because it seems to make him blood of our blood, with a heart like our own.

In this connection I am reminded of the story to the effect that in the Revolutionary war he laid before Anthony Wayne the plan of the fort at Stony Point, saying, "General, dare you storm that place?" Impulsive Wayne, straightening up, said, "Sir, we dare storm hell if you lay the plans." WASHINGTON quietly answered, with a twinkle in his gray eye, "But, General, remember I want you to storm a place very much more difficult of access." I have reminded you of this story primarily because it tends to bring WASHINGTON within our comprehension and our sympathy. But it illustrates two important facts—first, that WASHINGTON had the practically boundless confidence of those who served under him; and, second, that he was human like ourselves and was not unappreciative of humor.

As Hawthorne shows in his story of *The Great Stone Face*, it is a part of human nature for a person to become like that which he habitually contemplates. Therefore, it is well for us all to study the lives of great and good men; and it is worth while to avail ourselves of appropriate occasions for that purpose. Hence the propriety of these exercises. In the necessarily limited time allotted me, I shall not undertake to do more than to ask your attention briefly to just one of the many services rendered to his native land through which he earned the title of "FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY." I refer to his services in connection with the construction and the ratification of our National Constitution.

In order to emphasize the point that I desire to make, I shall ask a question of this exceptionally intelligent audience. No one need answer aloud, and no one need feel

ashamed if his mental answer is wrong. One is sure to be in error about the matter unless he has happened to look it up.

The question is this: How many States took part in the election of GEORGE WASHINGTON the first time he was chosen President of the United States? One instinctively answers "thirteen," but that is not correct. There were not thirteen. There were not twelve. There were not eleven. There were only ten. New York had ratified the Constitution, but she had failed to choose electors. North Carolina had not yet ratified it, and did not do so until several months after WASHINGTON was inaugurated. And Rhode Island did not ratify it until WASHINGTON had been President for more than a year.

The point I desire to emphasize is this: We have such profound respect and affection for that great instrument that we instinctively feel that the people of the United States must always have held it in the high regard that we do now. But permit me to remind you that when, after anxious deliberation through four months, from May till September, 1787, the Constitution had been framed, it was only after the utmost of endeavor that the people of the several States could be prevailed upon to ratify it.

And this reluctance to ratify and adopt the Constitution is not to be wondered at. The people had suffered from a government outside of and above their colonial governments, and naturally when they declared themselves independent and formed a union under the Articles of Confederation, they gave no real power to the Federal Government. The Congress from 1776 till 1789 was in fact merely an advisory body. It could not raise by taxation the money needed for Federal uses, nor could it raise a soldier for the Federal Army. To get either men or money the Congress had to appeal to the States, which could comply or not as they chose. Under the Confederation,

too, the power to regulate commerce was reserved to the States. Through the impotence of Congress the war for independence dragged through seven weary years, and but for the assistance of France the struggle for independence might have been lost. When peace had been declared, there began, in 1783, the period which John Fiske has so well named "The Critical Period of American History." "Government by supplication" soon proved itself a failure. Our country was rapidly drifting toward chaos.

Suffering at Valley Forge and elsewhere had shown to WASHINGTON the necessity of having a government that could govern, that should have power to preserve its own existence and be able to command respect for and obedience to its laws. Shortly after the close of the war he began a correspondence with leading men of the several States looking toward the formation of a "more perfect union." When in May, 1787, delegates from twelve of the States assembled at Philadelphia in the convention which framed the Constitution under which we have lived so long and prospered so greatly, WASHINGTON was naturally and properly chosen to preside over the deliberations.

Though the plan of union under the Articles of Confederation had proved to be pitifully weak and ineffective, and though thoughtful men everywhere saw the necessity of devising a new plan of union, some of the delegates to the convention, underestimating the good sense of the people, suggested that thorough-going reform might not be "popular," and urged that palliatives of existing evils would be more likely to meet the approval of the people.

At that trying hour, when the fate of the nation was at stake, WASHINGTON made a brief speech, which reveals his real fiber. Rising from the chair of the presiding officer, he said with solemnity that was impressive:

It is too probable that no plan we propose will be adopted. Perhaps another dreadful conflict is to be sustained. If, to please the people, we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterward defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair; the event is in the hand of God.

No nobler utterance ever came from human lips. In this speech WASHINGTON exhibited his abiding faith in the might of right and in the common sense of the common people. It would be well if this brief speech were printed in letters of gold on the walls of each of the Houses of Congress as an inspiration to faith; better still to have it written on the heart of every member.

After four months of anxious—often acrimonious—deliberation the Constitution was finally agreed to by the convention. It is worthy of note, however, that of the sixty-five men elected to attend the convention, ten failed to attend; of the fifty-five that went to the convention, thirteen retired from it, to show their disapproval, before the Constitution was completed, and three of those that remained to the end declined to sign it. So that the original document contains the signatures of only thirty-nine of the delegates.

Delaware ratified quite promptly, but in nearly all the other States ratification came only after a heroic struggle on the part of the friends of the Constitution.

Virginia was the tenth State to ratify. In the convention assembled in that State for the purpose of determining whether the State would ratify the Constitution or not, who made the arguments? But, first, who were there to oppose ratification? Where would we expect to find Patrick Henry, that stormy petrel of the Revolution? We would expect him to be for the Constitution; and yet, with all the power God had given him, he fought its ratification by Virginia. Where would we expect

to find Richard Henry Lee? For the Constitution—but he was against it. Where would we expect to find the old friend and neighbor of GEORGE WASHINGTON, with whom he counseled so often—George Mason? For the Constitution—but he was against it. Where would we expect to find the governor of Virginia, Edmund Randolph, with all his mighty power? For the Constitution, he having been a member of the convention that framed it—but he was against it.

It took weighty argument and a tremendous influence to secure the ratification of the Constitution by Virginia. And who made the argument? First, a stripling, 30 years of age, versed in all the lore of government; a man who has well been called the Father of the Constitution, James Madison. Beside him, to argue the legal points, was another youngster of about the same age, with overhanging brows, slender in stature but massive in brain. His form in bronze sits in silent majesty at the west front of the Capitol; his fame is world-wide; the man who afterwards as Chief Justice of the United States gave life and meaning to the Constitution—John Marshall. These two made the chief arguments.

But, ladies and gentlemen, behind all they could say or all they could do was a silent form whose potency was greater than that of all others; the influence of him who has well been called the greatest of good men and the best of great men—GEORGE WASHINGTON. And it is undoubtedly true that in all the States, when people by their firesides were anxiously considering the question of ratification, debating whether they should or should not adopt the constitution that made this a nation instead of a mere confederacy—when they were perplexed and in doubt, one thought finally resolved the doubt. They said “This proposed Constitution must be wisely planned, for GEORGE WASHINGTON approves it.” And so, largely

through his influence, the Constitution was adopted, and he was unanimously called to launch the ship of state and guide it through the troubled waters of the beginning of our national existence.

It is a source of enduring honor to him and to all who had to do with the making of that Constitution that it served well the purposes of the thirteen States of sparse population then along the shores of the Atlantic, and, with practically no amendments affecting its essential characteristics, it serves admirably to-day for a country with a population approaching a hundred millions, that reaches across the continent and embraces the islands of the sea.

Therefore, Mr. Ambassador, it is a great pleasure to me, on the part of the House of Representatives, to receive at your hands this bust. I accept it in behalf of that body whose members are the only persons of all the officials of the United States Government who are elected directly by the people. In their name I accept at your hands as a symbol of the lasting friendship of our well-beloved sister Republic across the sea, to whom we owe so much, this enduring reproduction of the features of him who was to our fathers and is to us "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." [Applause.]

Mr. Senator FRYE (President pro tempore of the Senate). The purpose of this gathering having been so pleasantly accomplished, it will now be dissolved.







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## APPENDICES.

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- A. OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.
- B. GEORGE WASHINGTON, BY DAVID D'ANGERS. BRONZE  
OFFERED BY FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES TO  
REPLACE THE MARBLE DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1851.



# Appendix A.

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## OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[Senate Document No. 78, part 2, Fifty-eight Congress, second session.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, November 19, 1903.*

HON. GEORGE P. WETMORE,

*Chairman Committee on the Library, United States Senate.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a dispatch from the Embassy at Paris, with inclosure, reporting the intention of the Marquis de Lafayette, the Marquis de Grasse, and other French gentlemen to present to this Government a bust of WASHINGTON, to replace the one which was made by the French sculptor, David d'Angers, and was destroyed in the Capitol during the fire of 1851.

I venture to suggest that in accepting the gift a concurrent resolution of Congress would be most fitting, in view of the fact that the gift is one from private individuals.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

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EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES,

*Paris, October 27, 1903.*

SIR: Count de Rochambeau, Marquis de Lafayette, Marquis de Grasse, Mr. Henry Jouin, and other gentlemen connected by feelings of sympathy or by historical ties with the United States, have decided to present to our Government a bust of WASHINGTON, to replace the one of the great French sculptor David d'Angers, which was offered by France to the United States in 1826 and placed in the Capitol, where it was destroyed by the fire of 1851.

The plaster model of this bust having been preserved in the family of the sculptor, these gentlemen have had a bronze cast made from it, and their intention is to present it to our Government through the French ambassador at Washington. Before taking such action they have written

me a very kind letter explaining in graceful terms the motives which prompted their action, and asking whether their gift would be acceptable. I replied that I had no doubt it would be, but that I would communicate at once with you and give them a more formal answer when I would hear from you.

I inclose herewith their original letter to me, with a translation of the same.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

HORACE PORTER.

HON. JOHN HAY,

*Secretary of State.*

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[Inclosure.—Translation.]

PARIS, *October 10, 1903.*

MR. AMBASSADOR: The recent publication of the Lists of French Combatants in the American War, brought out at the expense of your great nation, has profoundly touched our country.

In recalling, after more than one hundred and twenty years, in an official document, that Rochambeau, Lafayette, Custine, Rostaing, Theodore, Charles, and Alexander Lameth, in the forces on land; d'Estaing, de Grasse, Suffren, La Motte-Piquet, Bougainville, Vaudreuil, La Pérouse, in the forces at sea, along with thousands of our countrymen, contributed to the liberation of the American colonies, the United States gives France a proof of great sympathy. This grand enumeration of distinguished captains and unknown soldiers is in itself an example. It is the sign of a gratitude which has been too rare in the history of nations. Your country, excellency, did not wish to allow the names of its brave friends in the hour of trial to perish from history. She has collected them with pious care; she has engraved them on tablets of stone, which it would be fitting to call the "French Golden Book of American Independence."

In 1899 two subscriptions were opened in the United States. The first, which American women took charge of, was intended to endow France with an equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, the work of Daniel Chester French and Edward Potter; the second was even more touching than the first, since in this case the school children of America subscribed the necessary sum out of their slender resources to cover the cost of an equestrian statue of Lafayette, the work of Paul Wayland Bartlett, likewise intended for France.

The women's savings and the child's savings were both to cross the seas in the shape of glorious effigies, the contemplation of which offers a symbol and a lesson, since they preach heroism and liberty to all.

The statues, modeled by French, Potter, and Bartlett, were solemnly inaugurated at Paris in July, 1900.

These superb gifts, excellency, were only the continuation of patriotic exchange which began already in the early part of the last century. A national subscription had in fact been opened in France in 1826, in order to offer a colossal bust of GEORGE WASHINGTON to the United States.

David d'Angers, the distinguished sculptor, who had taken on himself the task of immortalizing by his chisel the greatest historic figures of his nation, had been selected by the subscription committee to execute the bust of WASHINGTON. His product was a marble figure of splendid aspect, which was placed in the Capitol in 1827.

But David d'Angers was not only an eminent sculptor. He was also a patriot, in love with liberty, and with a mind open to the most generous aspirations. In making the bust of WASHINGTON, at the request of the subscription committee, the artist had only been able to offer his talent to the United States. The marble signed by him and placed in the Capitol was not the sculptor's personal gift. He wished, therefore, to begin afresh once more. He was intimate with General Lafayette. It was noticed that he locked himself up in his studio with his illustrious friend. A few weeks later was completed a marble statue in no way inferior to that of WASHINGTON. It represented Lafayette.

The sculptor, in a most eloquent letter, full of sympathy and enthusiastic admiration for the American Republic, himself offered the bust of General Lafayette to the President of the United States.

The letter of David d'Angers, dated the 11th of September, 1828, has been published in France, in the life of the sculptor, and more lately in the Senate Bulletin (Calendar No. 2504, Senate, January 20, 1903). This page does the greatest honor to the French master.

On the 4th June, 1900, there was solemnly unveiled at Vendome, the birthplace of Marshal Rochambeau, a statue of the illustrious warrior, erected by joint subscription in France and the United States. This work of very great merit is by the hand of Hamar, the sculptor.

It is not necessary for us to recall to your excellency the splendor of a ceremony which you heightened by your presence. The remembrance of the glowing words uttered by you on that occasion, the desire you expressed that the union between the two sister Republics might never change, a wish greeted by the loudest cheers on the part of the bystanders, and speedily reechoed by the press of two continents; your pilgrimage to the cemetery of Thoré, where, in the name of the United States, you deposited a wreath on the marshal's tomb—the recollection of these glorious or touching acts remains engraved in all memories.

The festivities at Vendome were but a prelude. However brilliant they might have been, they could not be compared to those which took place at Washington the 24th May, 1902.

The statue of Rochambeau having been erected on French soil, the United States demanded likewise the privilege of possessing the marshal's statue.

On March 27, 1902, President Roosevelt officially invited the French Government and people to join hands with the Government and people of the United States with the view of proceeding in a proper and suitable manner to the inauguration of Marshal Rochambeau's monument in the city of Washington. This invitation was accepted. A French mission, numbering among its members General Brugère and Admiral Fournier, accompanied you to America. President Roosevelt in person opened the ceremony. Those among us who were present can never forget the enthusiastic applause for France when the Countess of Rochambeau unveiled the statue. An indescribable quiver animated the crowd, and in that magic instant the souls of the two great nations united to form only one. President Roosevelt's speech, addressed to M. Cambon, the French ambassador to the United States; your speech, Excellency, in which you proclaimed the undying gratitude of Americans to France, bound more closely, if such a thing is possible, the links which unite our two countries.

One would have reason to think, on the day following the celebration of 1902, that the United States possessed the statues of three great men—WASHINGTON, Lafayette, and Rochambeau—sculptured by French hands.

Such was, however, not the case.

The busts of WASHINGTON and Lafayette, by David d'Angers, were destroyed the 24th December, 1851, in the fire in which was burned the library of the Capitol. David was in exile when he learned the disappearance of works of which he was rightfully proud. This news was deeply painful to him.

In the beginning of 1903 certain Frenchmen, who had ties of family or friendship binding them to the American nation, thought they would unite for the purpose of offering to the United States a bronze statue modeled on the original bust of WASHINGTON preserved at the Musée David at Angers.

They opened a subscription among themselves, and the modest monument they had contemplated is now finished.

By a happy coincidence, very far from their thoughts, the Congress of the United States was negotiating at the same time for a marble replica of the bust of Lafayette, after the replica made by David d'Angers in 1830, at the request of an American citizen, Mr. Charles Manigault, of Charleston.

The subscribers to the WASHINGTON bust venture to hope, excellency, that their offer will not be unworthy of acceptance by your nation, and that the bronze, which they beg you to accept in the name of your Government, will take the place at the Capitol once occupied by the marble statue of David d'Angers, which was destroyed in 1851.

Thus there will arise again on American soil the brilliant group of Washington, Lafayette, and Rochambeau, the three brothers in arms of 1780.

*Presentation of a Bust of Washington.* 27

The undersigned, Mr. Ambassador, have the honor to be your excellency's most humble and obedient servants,

COMTE DE ROCHAMBEAU.  
MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.  
MARQUIS DE GRASSE.  
HENRY JOUIN.

His Excellency General PORTER,  
*Ambassador of the United States.*

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NOVEMBER 28, 1903.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, transmitting copy of a dispatch from the American embassy at Paris, with inclosure, reporting the intention of the Marquis de Lafayette, the Marquis de Grasse, and other French gentlemen to present to this Government a bust of WASHINGTON. I will bring the correspondence to the attention of the Library Committee as soon as may be after its reorganization December first.

Very truly, yours,

GEO. PEABODY WETMORE,  
*Chairman.*

Hon. JOHN HAY,  
*Secretary of State,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

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[Senate Document No. 78, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session.]

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith a report from the Acting Secretary of State, with inclosure from the ambassador of the French Republic, relative to the desire of certain French citizens to present to this Government a reproduction of the bust of WASHINGTON by David d'Angers, which the donors wish to have placed in the Capitol.

I recommend that Congress accept this gift by joint resolution, and that suitable provision be made for its ceremonial installation.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *January 12, 1904.*

THE PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, Acting Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President a translation of a note from the ambassador of France with regard to the wish of certain French citizens to present to this Government a reproduction of the bust of WASHINGTON by David d'Angers, which the donors wish should be erected at or near the place where the original stood at the time of its destruction during the fire at the Capitol in 1851.

The bust has been forwarded by the French Government to its embassy in this city where it now is.

The sentiments which animate these French citizens in their action deserves the recognition of this Government, and I would respectfully suggest that a recommendation be made to Congress to accept the gift by joint resolution, with provision for its ceremonial installation.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS B. LOOMIS,  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, January 8, 1904.*

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[Translation.]

EMBASSY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC  
TO THE UNITED STATES,  
*Washington, December 31, 1903.*

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: By order of my Government, I have the honor to inform your excellency that a certain number of French citizens, in their deep feeling of sympathy with the American nation and gratitude for the hearty reception accorded in 1902 to the Rochambeau mission, have thought that the best means of testifying to your country the sentiments by which they are animated would be to present it with a reproduction of WASHINGTON'S bust, destroyed during the fire at the Capitol in 1851.

The bust had been offered to the United States by France in 1823, as the result of a national subscription. It was the work of David of Angers—a friend of liberty and sincere admirer of the great man whose features he was to reproduce—who strove to achieve likeness not only of his physical, but also, as far as feasible, his moral traits.

The original model of the work, which was greatly admired at the time, was fortunately preserved at the David Museum at Angers, the birthplace of the artist. Count de Rochambeau, who, with the assistance of his friends, took the initiative of the subscription, was thus enabled to obtain a true reproduction of the destroyed piece of work, and my Government has just forwarded to me the bust with a marble stela on which it is to rest. I inclose herewith a photograph of the monument at present at the embassy. If the Congress be pleased to accept their gift, the donors would wish to have that image of WASHINGTON erected at or near the place where the destroyed original stood.

In pursuance of the instructions I have received, I have the honor to acquaint your excellency with this wish. I look upon this as the most agreeable duty—that of being on this occasion the intermediary of my fellow-citizens with the Government of the United States. Their spontaneous initiative once more demonstrates that, in spite of the lapse of time, the sentiment which of yore pervaded France in favor of the United States has not yet died out. I may be permitted to add that all in my country are convinced it will never die out.

Be pleased to accept, etc.,

JUSSERAND.

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JANUARY 15, 1904.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Referring to your letter of November 19, addressed to me as Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, transmitting copy of a dispatch from the American embassy at Paris, with accompanying papers, regarding the presentation to this Government by citizens of France of a bust of WASHINGTON, by David d'Angers, and my reply to your letter saying I would bring the matter to the attention of the Library Committee, I would say that as the President's message to Congress of the 12th instant, on the same subject, was referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, I have handed to that committee the papers you sent me.

Very truly, yours,

GEO. PEABODY WETMORE.

Hon. JOHN HAY,

*Secretary of State.*



## Appendix B.

(Translation of the book deposited by the French ambassador in the bronze receptacle on the front of the pedestal of the Washington bust.)

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### GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By DAVID D'ANGERS.

Bronze offered by France to the United States to replace the marble  
destroyed by fire in 1851.

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#### I.

### LETTER FROM THE COMMITTEE TO THE AMBASSADOR OF THE UNITED STATES.

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To His Excellency General PORTER,

*Ambassador of the United States.*

PARIS, *October 10, 1903.*

MR. AMBASSADOR: The recent publication of the Lists of French combatants in the American War, brought out at the expense of your great nation, has profoundly touched our country.<sup>a</sup>

In recalling, after more than one hundred and twenty years, in an official document, that Rochambeau, Lafayette, Custine, Rostaing, Theodore, Charles, and Alexander Lameth, in the forces on land; d'Estaing,

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<sup>a</sup> The French Combatants in the American War (1778-1783), based upon authentic documents deposited in the National Archives and in the Archives of the Ministry of War (Paris, Motteroz, 1903, 424 pp. 4<sup>o</sup>). This work is due to the initiative of M. Mérou, consul of France at Chicago, in cooperation with the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Illinois, of which M. Mérou is a member.

de Grasse, Suffren, La Motte-Piquet, Bougainville, Vaudreuil, La Pérouse, in the forces at sea, along with thousands of our countrymen, contributed to the liberation of the American colonies, the United States gives France a proof of great sympathy. This grand enumeration of distinguished captains and unknown soldiers is in itself an example. It is the sign of a gratitude which has been too rare in the history of nations. Your country, excellency, did not wish to allow the names of its brave friends in the hour of trial to perish from history. She has collected them with pious care; she has engraved them on tablets of stone, which it would be fitting to call the "French Golden Book of American Independence."

In 1899 two subscriptions were opened in the United States. The first, which American women took charge of, was intended to endow France with an equestrian statue of Washington, the work of Daniel Chester French and Edward Potter; the second was even more touching than the first, since, in this case, the school children of America subscribed the necessary sum out of their slender resources to cover the cost of an equestrian statue of Lafayette, the work of Paul Wayland Bartlett, likewise intended for France.

The women's savings and the child's savings were both to cross the seas in the shape of glorious effigies, the contemplation of which offers a symbol and a lesson, since they preach heroism and liberty to all.

The statues, modeled by French, Potter, and Bartlett, were solemnly inaugurated at Paris in July, 1900.

These superb gifts, excellency, were only the continuation of patriotic exchange which began already in the early part of the last century. A national subscription had in fact been opened in France in 1826, in order to offer a colossal bust of George Washington to the United States.

David d'Angers, the distinguished sculptor, who had taken on himself the task of immortalizing, by his chisel, the greatest historic figures of his nation, had been selected by the subscription committee to execute the bust of Washington. His product was a marble figure of splendid aspect which was placed in the Capitol in 1827.

But David d'Angers was not only an eminent sculptor; he was also a patriot, in love with liberty, and with a mind open to the most generous aspirations. In making the bust of Washington, at the request of the subscription committee, the artist had only been able to offer his talent to the United States. The marble signed by him and placed in the Capitol

was not the sculptor's personal gift. He wished, therefore, to begin afresh once more. He was intimate with General Lafayette. It was noticed that he locked himself up in his studio with his illustrious friend. A few weeks later was completed a marble statue in no way inferior to that of Washington. It represented Lafayette.

The sculptor, in a most eloquent letter, full of sympathy and enthusiastic admiration for the American Republic, himself offered the bust of General Lafayette to the President of the United States.

The letter of David d'Angers, dated the 11th September, 1828, has been published in France, in the life of the sculptor, and more lately in the Senate Bulletin (Calendar No. 2504, Senate, January 20, 1903). This page does the greatest honor to the French master.<sup>a</sup>

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<sup>a</sup> Mr. David d'Angers expressed himself in the following terms in his letter to John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States:

PARIS, *September 11, 1828.*

THE PRESIDENT:

I have executed a bust of Lafayette. I could have wished to have raised a statue to him; not for his benefit, for he does not require it, but for ourselves, who feel so ardently the desire to express the love and admiration with which he inspires us.

The whole youth of France envy both the youth and the old age of him whose resemblance I send you.

They envy that glory which was acquired on your American soil, by the side of the immortal Washington, in defense of your inestimable rights.

They envy that glory which was acquired on the soil of France, in the midst of the troubles of Paris and Versailles, in those councils where it required more courage to contend in argument than is necessary to combat in arms.

They envy that glory which crowns a head white with age, but still glowing with the fires of liberty and patriotism.

It is in the name of this youth of France, anxious to imitate whatever is generous and great, that I present to you the work on which I have bestowed much time and labor.

I could have wished it had been more worthy of the subject—more worthy of the place I desire it should occupy. Yes, sir; I could wish that the bust of our brave general, of our illustrious deputy, might be set up in the Hall of Congress, near the monument erected to Washington; the son by the side of the father, or, rather, that the two brothers in arms, the two companions in victory, the two men of order and of law, should not be more separated in our admiration than they were in their wishes and in their perils.

Lafayette is one of the ties that connect the two worlds. A few months since he revisited your land, consecrated by justice and equality, and you restored him to us, honored by your hospitality and your homage.

In my turn, I restore him to you; or, rather, I only restore to you his image, for he himself must remain with us, in order to recall frequently to the national councils those eternal principles on which the independence of nations reposes and the hopes of mankind are built.

I am with profound respect, Mr. President, your very humble and obedient servant,

DAVID,

*Member of the French Institute and Professor of the School of Painting.*

*Member of the Legion of Honor.*

On the 4th June, 1900, there was solemnly unveiled at Vendome, the birthplace of Marshal Rochambeau, a statue of the illustrious warrior, erected by joint subscription in France and the United States. This work of very great merit is by the hand of Hamar, the sculptor.

It is not necessary for us to recall to your excellency the splendor of a ceremony which you heightened by your presence. The remembrance of the glowing words uttered by you on that occasion, the desire you expressed that the union between the two sister Republics might never change, a wish greeted by the loudest cheers on the part of the bystanders, and speedily reechoed by the press of two continents; your pilgrimage to the cemetery of Thoré, where, in the name of the United States, you deposited a wreath on the marshal's tomb—the recollection of these glorious or touching acts remains engraved in all memories.

The festivities at Vendome were but a prelude. However brilliant they might have been, they could not be compared to those which took place at Washington the 24th May, 1902.

The statue of Rochambeau having been erected on French soil, the United States demanded likewise the privilege of possessing the marshal's statue.

On March 27, 1902, President Roosevelt officially invited the French Government and people to join hands with the Government and people of the United States with the view of proceeding in a proper and suitable manner to the inauguration of Marshal Rochambeau's monument in the city of Washington. This invitation was accepted. A French mission, numbering among its members General Brugère and Admiral Fournier, accompanied you to America. President Roosevelt in person opened the ceremony. Those among us who were present can never forget the enthusiastic applause for France when the Countess of Rochambeau unveiled the statue. An indescribable quiver animated the crowd, and in that magic instant the souls of the two great nations united to form only one. President Roosevelt's speech, addressed to M. Cambon, the French ambassador to the United States; your speech, excellency, in which you proclaimed the undying gratitude of Americans to France, bound more closely, if such a thing is possible, the links which unite our two countries.<sup>a</sup>

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<sup>a</sup> In support of the words of General Porter, we may be permitted to recall the touching foundation made for the benefit of the pupils in architecture of the École des

One would have reason to think, on the day following the celebrations of 1902, that the United States possessed the statues of three great men—Washington, Lafayette, and Rochambeau—sculptured by French hands.

Such was, however, not the case.

The busts of Washington and Lafayette, by David d'Angers, were destroyed the 24th December, 1851, in the fire in which was burned the library of the Capitol. David was in exile when he learned the disappearance of works of which he was rightfully proud. This news was deeply painful to him.

In the beginning of 1903 certain Frenchmen, who had ties of family or friendship binding them to the American nation, thought they would unite for the purpose of offering to the United States a bronze statue modeled on the original bust of Washington preserved at the Musée David at Angers.

They opened a subscription among themselves, and the modest monument they had contemplated is now finished.

By a happy coincidence very far from their thoughts the Congress of the United States was negotiating at the same time for a marble replica

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Beaux-Arts, Paris, by the American architects. The initial document of this transaction, which does such high honor to the artists of the United States, belongs to a class which must be quoted [in their own language]. We reproduce it here in its entirety:

NEW YORK, U. S. A., *March 8, 1887.*

*To the Director of the École Nationale et spéciale des Beaux-Arts, Paris.*

SIR: The architects of the United States, with feelings of the most lively recognition toward the École des Beaux-Arts, wish to give expression to this sentiment of profound gratitude in a way which may always recall the generous treatment of the school so lavish in its care for artist students of all nationalities. They desire to found in perpetuity an annual prize for the French architectural students of the school, to be known as "Prix de Reconnaissance des Architectes Américains" (American Architects' recognition prize).

They desire to found the prize in favor of French pupils only, in order to emphasize their gratitude toward France.

To this end the old pupils of the school and others have subscribed the sum of 35,000 francs.

They desire that the interest from this sum shall constitute the prize named.

In the hope that this communication may be favorably received, and reaffirming their expressions of gratitude, they beg of you, Monsieur le Directeur, to accept the assurance of their devotion and of their highest consideration.

RICHARD M. HUNT,

*President.*

A second letter of March 11, also signed by Richard M. Hunt, inclosed a check for 35,000 francs, and the names of 139 artists who had subscribed this sum. Since then the Prix de Reconnaissance des Architectes Américains is annually the object of a competitive contest, very profitable to the studies of the French pupils of the École des Beaux-Arts, where incessantly generations of young men of all countries continue to develop themselves in the arts of design.

of the bust of Lafayette, after the replica made by David d'Angers in 1830, at the request of an American citizen, Mr. Charles Manigault, of Charleston.

The subscribers to the Washington bust venture to hope, excellency, that their offer will not be unworthy of acceptance by your nation, and that the bronze, which they beg you to accept in the name of your Government, will take the place at the Capitol once occupied by the marble statue, of David d'Angers, which was destroyed in 1851.

Thus there will arise again on American soil the brilliant group of Washington, Lafayette, and Rochambeau, the three brothers in arms of 1780.

The undersigned, Mr. Ambassador, have the honor to be your excellency's most humble and obedient servants.

COMTE DE ROCHAMBEAU.  
MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.  
MARQUIS DE GRASSE.  
HENRY JOUIN.

His Excellency General PORTER,  
*Ambassador of the United States.*

## II.

### RESPONSE OF THE AMBASSADOR.

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*General Porter, United States Ambassador, to Count de Rochambeau,  
Marquis de La Fayette, Marquis de Grasse, and Henry Jouin.*

PARIS, October 23, 1903.

GENTLEMEN: On my return from my holiday, I find at the Embassy the letter by which you inform me that some Frenchmen connected with the American nation by bond of friendship or family ties have united to offer to my Government a bronze cast from the original model of the bust of Washington, which David d'Angers had modeled in 1827 for the Library of Congress and which was destroyed by fire in 1851.

You are right in thinking that this bust, destined to replace the destroyed marble, will be welcomed by the American nation, and I thank you for having chosen me as the interpreter of your feelings in this circumstance.

I hasten to make your proposal known to my Government, who will, I feel certain, give it the answer it deserves.

In the meantime, I avail myself of this opportunity to tell you that I have been deeply touched by the affectionate and graceful wording of your letter. I am happy to see that the ties of friendship which have for so long bound together our two countries have lost nothing of their strength, and I find pleasure in uniting my efforts to yours to make them closer still.

Be so good, etc.,

HORACE PORTER.

### III.

#### PRESENTATION OF THE BUST TO THE AMBASSADOR.

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DECEMBER 4, 1903.

The Ambassador of the United States, accompanied by M. Henry Vignaud, first secretary of Embassy, visited to-day the studio of the sculptor, Louis Noël, where the Washington monument has been temporarily placed.

M. Jouin offered the excuses of Messrs. de Rochambeau, de La Fayette, and de Grasse, who are out of town and are with him promoters of this homage.

General Porter much admired the fine style of the bronze, the pedestal in precious marble, and the curiously disposed escutcheon within which will be placed the booklet containing the names of subscribers.

Madame Leferme, daughter of David d'Angers, was present during the Ambassador's visit.

#### IV.

### OFFER OF THE BUST TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES BY THE AMBASSADOR OF FRANCE AT WASHINGTON.

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EMBASSY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC  
TO THE UNITED STATES,

*Washington, December 31, 1903.*

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: By order of my Government, I have the honor to inform your excellency that a certain number of French citizens, in their deep feeling of sympathy with the American nation and gratitude for the hearty reception accorded in 1902 to the Rochambeau mission, have thought that the best means of testifying to your country the sentiments by which they are animated would be to present it with a reproduction of Washington's bust, destroyed during the fire at the Capitol in 1851.

The bust had been offered to the United States by France in 1823, as the result of a national subscription. It was the work of David of Angers—a friend of liberty and sincere admirer of the great man whose features he was to reproduce—who strove to achieve likeness not only of his physical, but also, as far as feasible, his moral traits.

The original model of the work, which was greatly admired at the time, was fortunately preserved at the David Museum at Angers, the birthplace of the artist. Count de Rochambeau, who, with the assistance of his friends, took the initiative of the subscription, was thus enabled to obtain a true reproduction of the destroyed piece of work, and my Government has just forwarded to me the bust with a marble stela, on which it is to rest. I inclose herewith a photograph of the monument, at present at the embassy. If the Congress be pleased to accept their gift the donors would wish to have that image of Washington erected at or near the place where the destroyed original stood.

In pursuance of the instructions I have received, I have the honor to acquaint your excellency with this wish. I look upon this as the most agreeable duty—that of being on this occasion the intermediary of my fellow citizens with the Government of the United States. Their spontaneous initiative once more demonstrates that, in spite of the lapse of time, the sentiment which of yore pervaded France in favor of the United States has not yet died out. I may be permitted to add that all in my country are convinced it will never die out.

Be pleased to accept, etc.,

JUSSERAND.

## V.

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

*Washington, January 8, 1904.*

THE PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, Acting Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President a translation of a note from the Ambassador of France with regard to the wish of certain French citizens to present to this Government a reproduction of the bust of Washington by David d'Angers, which the donors wish should be erected at or near the place where the original stood at the time of its destruction during the fire at the Capitol in 1851.

The bust has been forwarded by the French Government to its Embassy in this city, where it now is.

The sentiments which animate these French citizens in their action deserves the recognition of this Government, and I would respectfully suggest that a recommendation be made to Congress to accept the gift by joint resolution, with provision for its ceremonial installation.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS B. LOOMIS,

*Acting Secretary of State.*

## VI.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with order to print.]

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*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith a report from the Acting Secretary of State, with inclosure from the Ambassador of the French Republic, relative to the desire of certain French citizens to present to this Government a reproduction of the bust of Washington by David d'Angers, which the donors wish to have placed in the Capitol.

I recommend that Congress accept this gift by joint resolution and that suitable provision be made for its ceremonial installation.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *January 12, 1904.*

## VII.

### ACCEPTANCE BY THE CONGRESS—ORIGINAL TEXT.

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#### PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 31.

JOINT RESOLUTION. Accepting a reproduction of the bust of Washington from certain citizens of the Republic of France, and tendering the thanks of Congress to the donors therefor.

Whereas Count de Rochambeau, Marquis de Lafayette, Marquis de Grasse, Mr. Henry Jouin, and other citizens of France, have tendered to the Government of the United States a reproduction of the bust of Washington by David d'Angers, which was destroyed in the fire at the Capitol in 1851, to be placed in the Capitol of the United States: Therefore

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That said gift is hereby accepted in the name of the People of the United States, and the thanks of Congress are tendered to the donors therefor.

SEC. 2. That the Joint Committee on the Library are hereby instructed to make arrangements for the formal presentation of said gift to Congress on a day to be hereafter fixed by said committee, and that said committee shall cause said bust to be placed in an appropriate and conspicuous place in the Capitol building.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of State be directed to transmit a copy of this joint resolution to the donors, through the Government of the French Republic.

Approved, April 28, 1904.

## VIII.

### LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE BUST OF GEORGE WASHINGTON OFFERED TO THE UNITED STATES.

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- ABOVILLE (Colonel Vicomte d'), commander of the One hundred and thirty-first Regiment of Infantry, 2, quai de la Madeleine, Orléans (Loiret).
- ALLEAUME (Ludovic), historical painter, 80, boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris.
- BACOURT (Comte E. Fourier de), 56, rue Cortambert, Paris.
- BIAIS (Émile), archivist and librarian of the city of Angoulême, 34, Rempart de l'Est, Angoulême (Charente).
- BILLY (Robert de), secretary of the embassy, attaché to cabinet of minister of foreign affairs, 14, avenue d'Antin, Paris.
- BOUGUEREAU (William), historical painter, member of the Institute, 75, rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, Paris.
- BRAUN, (Gaston), 18, rue Louis-le-Grand, Paris.
- BRUGÈRE (Général), vice-president of the supreme council of war, 20, avenue Rapp, Paris.
- CAMBON (Jules), ambassador of France to the Court of Spain, Embassy, Madrid (Spain).
- CIRCLE SAINT-MAURICE OF THE YOUNG WORKMEN OF SAINT-MÉDARD, PARIS.
- CHRISTOPHLE (Albert), honorary governor of the Land Banks of France, 88, avenue d'Iéna, Paris.
- CLÉMENT (Léon), 18, rue Louis-le-Grand, Paris.
- CROISSET (Alfred), dean of the faculty of literature, member of the Institute, 13, rue Cassette, Paris.
- DAMIANI (Simon), consular agent, Bastia (Corsica).
- DAVID D'ANGERS (Robert), 40, rue de la Gare, Vésinet (Seine).
- DELAHAYE (Dominique), senator from Maine-et-Loire, rue Saumuroise, 129, Angers.
- FOUCARD, (Louis de Boussès de), professor at the National School of Fine Arts, 14 bis, rue Marbeuf, Paris.
- FOURNIER (Vice-Admiral), member of the supreme council of the navy, 65, avenue Bosquet, Paris.
- GRANDMAISON (Baron Georges de), deputy from Maine-et-Loire, 106, boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

- GUILLEMIN (Jean), secretary of the embassy, assistant chief of the cabinet of the minister of foreign affairs, 25, rue François 1<sup>er</sup>, Paris.
- HAGELIN (C.-D.), consular agent, Cette (Hérault).
- HENDECOURT (Hemphill, Vicomtesse d'), 5, rue de Penthièvre, Paris.
- HERMITE (Colonel), commander of the Nineteenth Regiment of Artillery, Nîmes (Gard).
- JACQUEMONT DU DONJON (Victor), Pouilly en Auxois (Côte-d'Or).
- JOUARD (Élisée), consular agent, Cognac (Charente).
- JUSSERAND (J.-J.), ambassador of France to the Government of the Republic of the United States, French Embassy, Washington, D. C.
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- LASTEYRIE (Marquis de), 225, rue de l'Université, Paris.
- LEFERME (Mme.), née Hélène David d'Angers, 2, rue de Saint-Pétersbourg, Paris.
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- ROCHAMBEAU (Marquise Philippe de), 8, place St. Venant, Tours (Indre-et-Loire).
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- SWARTE (Victor de), general treasurer, Lille (Nord).
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